THURSDAY, JANUARY St. 1889.

THE SITUATION WHICH CONFRONTS US, And the Befintle Polley Pursued by Presi PECRETARY BAYARD TO MINISTER PENDLETON.

JAN. 12, 1886. You will temperately but decidedly notify the German Minister for Foreign Affairs that we expect nothing will be done to impair the rights of the United States uncler existing treaty with Samon, and anticipate fulfilment of solemn assurance heretofore and recently given that Germany seeks no exclusive control n Samoa.

FROM A WASHINGTON LETTER TO MR. BAYARD'S ORGAN, THE BALTIMORE BUN, OF JAN. 114, 1889. Mr. Bayard has been criticised from end to

and of the land for his conduct of the State Department. It was quite natural to suppose hat one of his high-strung and impe tuous nature would have some control over his own department. But it is all a mistake. Exclusive at the more routine of the State Dep artment, Mr. Bayard had no more influence in firecting ts policy than he who pens these line: L

BECRETARY WHITNEY TO SECRETARY BAYARD. JAN. 5, 1889.

It appears clear that the conquest of these felands is intended by the German Governnent. A harbor at Samoa will become of nadonal consequence to us in the future as a naval ower, but if the islands are to go under the lominion of Germany, it would cease to be of hse. The department desires to be a dvised hether it is the purpose of the Gover ament o announce any policy regarding the Se amoun roup of which the officers should be ad wised.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND TO CONGRESS, JA: V. 15, 1889.

The subject in its present stage is subm atted to the wider discretion conferred by the Constitution upon the legislative branch of the Government.

FROM AN INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY BAY ARD IN THE BALTIMORE SUN OF JAN. 29, 1889.

Mr. Bayard has exhausted the arts of diplom acu to secure for the Samoan people the right to rovern themselves, and freedom from fore gn control.

The Next Question.

If the Berlin agreement between Germany and Great Britain to preserve the independence of Samoa and the Tonga Islands is violated by the consent of both parties, the United States standing aside and surrendering its own interests, what will come next?

Germany would take Samoa. Perhaps Great Britain would take the Tonga group, If she did not take the Tongas, she would certainly receive compensation for her complaisance in some other shape.

Then, having divided between themselves all the valuable islands of the Pacific, with the exception of the Hawaiian archipelago, these two great colonizing and island-grabbing powers would go for that.

Moreover, they would have every encour agement to begin operations against the independence of the Hawaiian kingdom. One or the other of them will, in all human probability, get the Sandwich Islands if the American Administration at the time follows the example of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration in the case of Samoa.

Perhaps we are ready to see Hawaii under the dominion of England or Germany. If not, it is high time to let the world understand the fact.

of the tied-up horse railroad lines in this city that failed to get out their cars on the first day of the strike succeeded in running cars yesterday except the the day before all increased the number of the cars in service.

The Belt line tried to run one car, but the mob filled a block on Fifty-ninth street with barricades, and defeated the company. On the Sixth avenue line there was one sharp collision between the police and a mob that had obstructed the tracks, and a policeman who was hard pressed fired his pistol once. He says he fired in the air. Pistols were drawn in more than one instance when the police were outnumbered. Two cars on Fourth avenue were invaded, the passengers were hustled out, and the windows were smashed; a Third avenue car was upset, and a half dozen more were stormed with brickbats; the Grand street cars ran from obstruction to obstruction, and on Forty-second street there were severe encounters with a mob that after cars had ceased running for the day, began to pull up the rails.

A few of the companies are doing nothing but wait for the strike to end. There is no sign of concessions from the companies that are in the fight, and no signs of the end except the increased service on the fighting lines. Many arrests were made yesterday.

The Only Way to Win Strikes.

The idea that a car strike can be won by upsetting the cars or slugging the drivers is preposterous. When there is a car to be upset, it shows that the company has been able to find men to operate it in place of the strikers. If that is so, the strikers can assert no right to interfere which will be recoggized by the public. And the public has got to prevail. Violence has never prevailed yet. The only possible way to win a strike is to show that the strikers are indispensable That will show itself in a short time. If no other workmen can be obtained then the employer must come to terms. But if others are at hand, then the strike must end.

These are unchangeable facts, and no extent of passion on the part of the strikers and their friends should prevent them from being seen. To continue the effort in the face of the demonstration of its failure is folly. To make it bloody, under any circumstances, is criminal.

Whose Shall the Harvest Be ?

Probably few persons take a livelier interest in the construction of Gon. HAR-BISON's Cabinet than the Republican candidates for Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress. The composition of the Cabinet can hardly fail to have a considerable influence upon the choice of the Republicans for Speaker Gen. HARRISON must unconsciously and perhaps unwillingly help some of the candidates, and injure or destroy the hopes of others. Any State which has the honor to be represented in the Cabinet will be expected to be content, and not to reach for

spective of locality. Practically the candidate from a State which has a man in the Cabinet will be heavily handicapped. As it happens, two or three of the distin-

to be exposed to this disadvantage. The Hon, THOMAS BRACKETT REED, who has had the pleasure of getting the Republican nomination for Speaker when it was only a compliment, seems to be on the way to the disappointment of not getting it when it means election. Mr. BLAINE and Mr. REED have the misfortune to hall from the same State. It is a small State for two such eminences. It is understood that the relations of the ex-Speaker with the would-be Speaker are somewhat less cordial than were those of DAVID and JONATHAN. Grief would plough no furrows in Mr. REED'S amplitudinous Shakespearean brow if th next Secretary of State were not to be the Augustan historian. Brother BLAINE's beautiful white locks will take on no deeper touch of winter if the next Speaker is not the wittiest man in Portland. But in any event that bulky and brainful personage, whether on the floor or in the chair, will still be the first man on the Republican side. There will be no occasion to pity him. He will not be a bruised REED.

The selection of Mr. Allison as Secretary of the Treasury would knock the underpinning from the boom of that gallant wooden-legged soldler and statesman, the Hon. DAVID BREMNER HENDERSON of Dubuque. Perhaps, however, a man who dances with perfeet grace in spite of his artificial leg, is not to be hindered in his canvass by the simple and irrelevant fact that the Secretary of the Treasury is likewise an Iowa man.

If that shrinking Wolverine hero, Gen. RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER, is to be one of Gen. HARRISON'S Seven Sages, there would seem to be not ample room and verge enough in the Speaker's chair for the Hon. JULIUS CASAR BURROWS, the Bazoo of Kalamazoo. And yet this mighty Julius is a good fellow and popular in the House and he is the master of an artful elequence which has been known to blanch the cheeks of the colored citizens in the gallery. But the West is great and Michigan but a crease in its broad bosom. A seat in the Cabinet is surely enough for Michigan

There remain, then, uninjured by the colliston:

CANNON, JOSEPH G., Danville, Ill.

MCKINLEY, WILLIAM, Jr., Canton, O. Whose shall the harvest be? McKINLEY s the weightier of intellectuals. Cannon has more elasticity, adaptability, and circulation among his fellow members. But it may well happen when the chances of these are seen to be hopeless, that the friends of other candidates may pick out a dark horse. For further information on the subject peruse constantly THE SUN, which shines

An Interesting Lawsuit.

Baron CHRISTIAN VON HESSE, as executor has brought a suit in the New York Supreme Court against LEVI P. MORTON and others, on a claim interesting as a question of law and peculiarly interesting to the many people in telegraph and express circles who knew the late JAMES MCKAYE, who died in Paris in April, 1888.

In 1882 McKAYE made a special deposit with Morron, Rose & Co. of London of sixty one-thousand-dollar American railroad bonds, to wit: 20 Kansas Pacific six per cents; 20 six per cent. Northern Pacific firsts; and 20 seven per cent. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul firsts. McKaye kept a deposit account with Morton, Rose & Co., into which the and lections of the coupons of these bonds went, rith other funds, and on which he drew hecks from Paris. In 1886, two years before h e died, Mckaye lodged with Morton, Rose & Co. a letter directing them in the event of his death to deliver to Marie Louise Mc K. LYE, a Frenchwoman and his fourth wife, th a sixty bonds. He died, as we have said, in April, 1888. Three weeks thereafter the wi low appeared at Morron, Rose & Co.'s and demanded the bonds. They were delivered to her, and she took them to Paris and deposited them with her own banker. The lic market value then was \$75,000.

In gathering up McKaye's estate, the Bai on von Hesse came to this very considerai sie hole in it in June last. He forthwith The four companies which had made a start | may ie a claim on Morton, Rose & Co. for the bonds. He declared that the letter directing their delivery to MARIE LOUISE MCKAYE, written two years before McKays died, becam e inoperative as soon as he was dead; that the letter was not in the form of a last will and testament, and was without effect; that it was not a gift of the bonds to Mrs. McKaye, to take effect at the date of the 1 etter or at any time subsequent

MCIRTON, ROSE & Co. lost no time in hunting f or the bonds. They traced them to the banking house of Horringues & Co. of Paris, and immediately leyled an attachment on the wm in a suit to recover their possession. In this attachment suit the Baron VON HESSE has intervened. The defendants are MARIE LOUISE MCKAYE, THEODORA EDITH MCKAYE, her daughter, and HOTTIN-GUER Jt Co. The French court has signified its purpose not to pass on the title to the bon ds, but will leave that to be adjudicated by the New York court. On the 9th of Febr mary, however, the French court will peremp tarily determine the question whether the attachment preventing the delivery of the bonds to Marie Louise and

THEODOLLA EDITH shall be maintained The proceeding against the three railroad companies is to enjoin them from paying interest on the bonds pendente lite. An in junction to that effect was granted by Judge

PATTERSO N on Friday last. To man y of JAMES MCKAYE'S acquaintances it will be interesting to know, that in Baron von Hesse's affidavit it is in terms stated that the infant defendant THEODORS EDITH MCKAYE "was not related to the testator, but was adopted some years since by the said MARIE LOUISE MCKAYE and

Is This the Bray of an Ass or a Voice of Wisdom?

Here is a communication received vesterday, which we hasten to lay before the public: "Sin: Itis a crause of great satisfaction to some of our older reade ra that Mr. Anos J. Cunnings will no represent Tux : it x in the Fifty-fifth Congress.

"NEW YORK, Jr gr., 29." What is the sense of this gentleman, if he

has any sense ? Is he gratef al because Mr. CUMMINGS will not be in Con gress, but will be once more steadily employed in his more familiar business as a ne wapaper maker? Or does he mean, in a covert manner, to declare his disapprobation of Mr. Cummings's course as a statesman in the House of Representatives

In one thing our correspondent speaks clearly like an ass. Mr. CUMMINGS does not represent THE SUN. He represents his own notions of public duty and the Democratic voters of the Sixth District of Nev York. THE SIN did not elect him, but those voters did. TEE SUN has never given him any particular advice as to the course he should pursue respecting any public question; but those, voters have directed him, or

voted in consequence, sometimes to the satisfaction of THE SUN and sometimes not. guished Republican gavel hunters are likely

One other fact our correspondent ignore of Mr. CUMMINGS had been willing to spend ten or twenty thousand dollars last summer. he would have been renominated and reelected; but after due study of the subject he concluded that the game was not worth the candle; and he declined to play it.

Give Mr. HARRISON & rest. - Washington Post. By no means. He can't have a rest. He ha been chosen President of the United States and until he has finished with that office ther is no rest for him. He has undertaken the job and must go through with it. If he wants to quit sooner. Vice-President Monron stands ready to take the place. There is no other way for Gen. HARRISON to get out, if he wants to:

An appeal is made to the people of this city n behalf of the National Home for Maimed Confederate Veterans at Austin, Texas, We trust that there will be a generous response to on the part of our fellow citizens, including the Union vetorans of the war. It is agreeable to hear that many of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic have already taken an interest in it. A goodly sum has recently beer added to the fund by the people of Boston, and an attempt to raise contributions is to be made in other Northern cities. The institution that has been established at Austin for the past two years, is wholly inadequate to meet the demands upon it, and the desire of its managers is to raise means for the erection of a structure to replace the small wooden building which is now the Confederate Home. We trust that they may very soon be able to do this, and that New York will assist them in the philan thropic undertaking.

We record with sincere regret the demise of L'Indépendant, a daily journal of marked ability, patriotism, and interest, which for the last five years has been published in this city in the French language. Its edition of yester day announced that it would appear no more. and we condole sincerely with Mr. I. Laron its director, and the staff of accomplishe writers who have surrounded and supported him. They made an excellent paper, but fate has been against them. Evidently there are not enough of French-speaking people in this city to require two journals in that language.

A few days ago a youth of 18 who had lost his head died in a lunatic asylum in this city and it was alleged in the report of the attending physician that his insanity and death had been brought about by the excessive smoking of cigarettes. Another young New Yorker wh used six packs of cigarettes a day recently committed suicide while suffering under temporary insanity, which the physicians attrib uted to the smoking habit. Such cases ought to be taken as a warning by the youths who are addicted to the practice in question. There is no doubt that six packs a day, or one-sixth as many, must be dangerous to the bodily and mental health. Yet we do not approve of the bill that has been introduced into the State Senate providing for the arrest of any person under 15 years of age who may be seen smoking a cigarette in public. Such a measure of special legislation for the suppression of the practice referred to would be more objectionable than the practice itself.

We dare say: but they might avoid it by leaving the bustles off. The worst trouble about the bustle, however, is when it gets on one side and the wearer does not know it. The effect is sometimes truly shocking.

The news that the Dowager Empress of China has ordered a translation of SHAEEspeake's plays into the Chinese language for the study of the heir to the throne is a dramatic indication of the literary progress of the Celestial Empire. The Chinese have a vast and varied assortment of histrionic productions of their own, many of them relies of any tiquity and composed by sages, yet his Majes ty will find some novel plots, scenes, and views in the tragedies and comedies of the Bard of Avon. Let us hope that, besides reading them by himself, he will order their performance of the Pekin stage. It would be worth while going there to see "Macbeth." "Othello."
"Lear," "Hamlet," "The Comedy of Errors." Much Ado About Nothing." Wives of Windsor," and "Romeo and Juliet' performed by Chinese actors.

What better omen could our prosperou and provident fellow citizens the pawnbrokers ask for than the meteor seen at Oswego a few nights ago, which "broke into three balls, each larger than the whole when first

All our citizens are interested in the prospect of the adoption of electric motors in the place of steam engines on the elevated rallroads. The experiments already made are said to be satisfactory in regard to their safety. and the only question remaining is that of effectiveness and cheapness. We may hope for the use of electricity as a propeller of elevated trains before many months have passed. "Elec tricity," Col. Hain says, " is the coming power for railroads."

The tendency toward pugilism at West Point should not be encouraged. The Military Academy is maintained for turning out warriors, not diplomats,

We are informed by Mr. WILBUB F CROFTS, Field Secretary American Sabbath Union, that a petition " representing fourteen millions of our people, the largest petition ever presented to any Government, and the only one in which labor organizations and churche have generally united," was presented to the Senate on Jan. 16. Its prayer is for a National Sunday Rest law. It is further said to be necessary to "keep the snow storm of petitions falling" on the desks of Congressmen until the law is passed.

What the promoters of such a scheme really want is a snow storm of laws. They will never have law enough. Yet there is too much now

Read our Ottawa letter on the Dominion canals. It is important and timely.

Some time ago a shrewd negro boy swin dled the students of an Eastern college by borrowing money on the pretence that he about to set up a bootblack and stationery stand for their convenience. The circumstance was reported in the newspapers. Then he went to a college in central New York and successfully played the same game. This was also reported. Now he has swindled the Yale students without going to the trouble of making any changes in his method. The young collegians should read the newspapers. A great many things worth knowing have happened since LIVY and XENOPHON gave up reporting. Besides, the reporters of the present day are a good deal more trustworthy.

A Clergyman Defends the Inauguration Ball

From the Chicago Tribune. Prof. Swing took for his text yesterday thes words of lake: "We have toiled all night, and have caught nothing." Some clorgymen are asking why their city brethren do not attack charity balls, inauguthe playing of cards for money is wrong, that is well But if it adds: You must not play cards at all, you mus not go to framatic entertainments, good or bad you must not dance, you must not go to parties, you must not read novels—all these many decrees detract from the one, and the Church becomes an enemy of the young rather than its friend. If the young folks are coming back to the Church it is only because she has become less despetic and more liberal."

When Deacon White Was a Reporter. From the Washington Post.

"When I was a reporter thirty-four years re alarm telegraph to assist the newsgatherer. If a are occurred you found it by looking for the light, and the Speakership too. There is no sound tion; but those, voters have directed him, or reason why this should be so, but so it is.

Theoretically the best man should win, irres how he should, speak. He has spoken and stag."

THE PRESIDENT AND ARMY PATEONAGE Gen, Harrison Will Also Have a Great Lot

WASHINGTON, Jan. 80 .- The vacancy created in the Inspector-General's department by the death of Brig.-Gen. Boger Jones is a reminder of the unusual number of army ap-pointments which Mr. Cleveland has had the minder of the unusual number of arm; opportunity of making. They began at the outset of his term, and the present instance ontinues them nearly to its close. There are only three Major-Generals in the

army organization, but death and retirement have enabled President Cleveland to appoint to that grade three officers, Gen. Alfred H. Terry Gen. Oliver O. Howard, and Gen. George Crook There are but six Brigadier-Generals of the line, yet to that grade he has appointofficers, Gen. John Gibbon, Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Gen. Joseph H. Potter, Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, Gen. Wesley Merritt, and Gen. John R. Brooke. There are ten staff departments and staff corps, whose chiefs have the rank of Brigadier-Generals and Mr. Cleveland has had the appointment of seven such Brigadiers in his four years, Gen.
Nelson H. Davis, Gen, Absalom Baird, and
Gen. Roger Jones of the Inspector-General's
department, Surgeon-General John Moore of
the medical department, Gen. James C. Duane
and Gen. Thomas L. Casey of the Corps of
Engineers, and Gen. Adolphus W. Greely of
the Signal Corps. To these an eighth appointment will now be added in the successor of
Gen. Jones, and it is a circumstance no doubt
without parallel in the records of the staff
that one President, within a single term of
office, should have had the appointment of no
fewer than four heads of the Inspector-General's department. Mr. Cleveland has also had
the assignment of Gen. John M. Scholield to
the command of the army, followed by that of
Nelson A. Miles to the command of the Division
of the Pacific and that of Col. Benjamin H.
Grierson to the Department of Arizona. This
practically points out the two last officers as
furthest on the road to promotion, while,
should the bill for the revival of the grade of
Lieutenant-General be enacted within he next
few weeks, without any reduction in the number of Major-Generals, Mr. Cleveland would
have another Major-General and another Brigadjer to commission.

In all these cases of staff appointments, and
in numerous others which have arisen in lower
grades of the staff by death or retirement.
President Cleveland has also had the appointment of officers to the lowest grade of the staff
where a vacancy has resulted from such promotions. These include two appointments to
the Adjutant-General's department, with the
rank of Major; three in the Quartermaster's
department, with the rank of Captain, and a
fourth to occur in about a fortnight; two in the
subsistence department, with the rank of Captain,
and in the rank of Captain.

The appointments to the rank of general
officer and those to vacancies in the lower seven such Brigadiers in his four years, Ger Nelson H. Davis, Gen. Absalom Baird, and

tain; finally, something like twenty in the medical department, with the rank of First Lieuteaant, and six or eight post chaplains, with the rank of Captain.

The appointments to the rank of general officer and those to vacancies in the lower grades of the staff which the President has the power to make form an important branch of his official patronage. They have been the more numerous during the outgoing Administration on account of the enactment, under President Arthur, of the law for compulsory retirement at the age of 64. At the conclusion of the civil war, and during some years succeeding, staff appointments were given to some officers of volunteers who were aiready well along in life, and their retirements in several cases have matured during the last four years. What makes army patronage the more valuable is that the appointment is practically for life, inateed of to a place that must be renounced at the end of four years. The prolonged struggles for these offices under Mr. Cleveland have shown that this fact is fully appreciated, scores and even hundreds of applications, supported by the vigorous lobbying of Congressmen and others, having been made for some of them.

And President Harrison, too, is going to have his full share of such prizes to distribute, within three months of his inauguration he will have an Adjutant-General of the army to appoint in place of Gen. Richard C. Drum, Next year retirements for age will give him three more vacancies to fill in the highest grade of the general staff, those of Quartermaster-General Samuel B. Holabird. Commissary-General Robert MacGely, Surgeon-General John Moore, and Paymaster-General William B. Rochester. Here are places at the head of five important staff departments for the coming President to fill within a short time, and the retirement of Gen. Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, in January, 1881, adds a sixth. The remainder of Gen. Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, in January, 1881, adds a sixth.

LETTER FROM FATHER M'GLYNN.

He Makes Reply to Mr. McClure and for

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg you to permit me to make in your paper some comment upon the letter signed William J. McClure, which you published last Monday, and all of which was about my recent open letter to Archbishop Corrigan. This I should hardly do but for the thought that there may be some with whom his talk about "logic" might pass for logic, and his assertions for facts. As to your correspondent's misstatements of

fact, suffice it to say that Archbishop Corrigan does not "prove" the condemnation of the Anti-Poverty Society's teachings by his quotation from the Pope's encyclical, since we have taught and are teaching the very doctrine of the encyclical, and in remarkably coincident language. While holding that it is just and expedient that the State should take in taxation for the benefit of the community that "unearned increment" of land values which is produced by the whole community, we would leave undisturbed, just as at present, the possession of land to all who should pay their taxes; and we would leave to individuals, very much more than now, the unimpaired ownership of all things produced by individual human industry. We would, therefore, cheerfully join the Pope in asserting that "the right of property is sanctioned by the law of nature," and in extolling the wisdom of the Church's teaching when, as the Pope asserts, she "acknowledges an inequality among men, differing as they do by nature in their powers of body and mind, and decrees that the right of property and ownership, which flows from nature itself, should be maintained to every one inteat and inviolate."

As to your correspondent's talk about logic, and about the "next lowing" height given the lows from nature itself, should in particular, he proposed to the content of the court of the court

taself, should be maintained to every one intact and inviolate."

As to your correspondent's talk about logic, and about the "particular" being included in the "general," I will only remark that the Pope was not and could not be so foolish as to affirm the "general" proposition: "All alleged rights of property are sanctioned by the law of rature: "and therefore we are not necessarily contradicting him by our "particular" denial: "Certain alleged rights of property are not sanctioned by the law of nature." Hence the appositeness of my illustration from "property in man" which has so exacerbated your correspondent.

EDW'D MCGLYNN.

Newfoundland and the United States.

From the St. Johns Telegram. Concerning our present fishery relations with be United States a prominent official of that country makes some very important suggestions to one of our leading merchants. We think his (the said official's) re-marks are entitled to weighty consideration. It is not necessary that any estrangement of relations between Canada and the United States should prejudice our inter course with the latter. Let this fact be more generally inderstood by Newfoundianders and let us test the posibility of effecting some arrangement with the United states, independent of the Dominion altogether. We cannot see why any reasonable proposal emanating from our Legislature with this object in view should be mored by the imperial Government. The fisheries British North America are of vital importance to us as people, the banks coast lines, and bays of our island nome being the natural habitat of the cod. the halibut nd the herring. Therefore, we would be perfectly jus led in refusing to be handicapped in our commercia ransactions with the United States by the "protection

Not Merely the Best Bressed,

From the Ciothier and Furnisher.

The late ex-President Arthur was truly a man of courtly manners and bearing, and his appear ance was in itself an evidence of gentle breeding and good taste. Admittedly the best dressed Chief Magis years he had never worn any style of scarf but a blac Do Joinville, which long practice enabled him to fold just far enough away from geometrically correct lines to impart an enhanced effect of elegance. On full dress ccasions Mr. Arthur, of course, wore the convention

Plous and Distinguished Men.

From the Palladelphia Record. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, the new Commander of the Department of the Atlantic, attended the meeting of the Congregational Church in New York the other evening and made the closing prayer. He did very well, too, though not quite as suavely as John D. Rockefeller, the many millions head of the Standard Oll octopus. Caleb S. Knevals, Gen. Fiscs, and Broker Slayback are known to become positively eloquent on their knees. In fact, I think New York can now count up her quota of ten righteous men among her millionaire lay

Australia's Term for a Catch on the Fly. From the Melbourne Argus's Account of a Ball Game. The return from the field to the basemeninvariably on the full-was another fine point in the

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY. Talking in court and presiding at a dinner, Mr. John

E. Parsons says, are two very different things. In court Mr. Parsons is a finent talker, and he spoke readily enough as President of the alumni of the University of New York at the Hotel Brunswick the other night. But he said that that was the first time that he had presided on such an occasion, and he hoped vary sincerely that it would be the last. He added that he would do almost anything under the sun for the alumni, but he didn't seem to reliah the official duties which compalled him to notify other speakers when to turn on their eloquence.
It is noticed that even Dr. Depew is quite a different
person when presiding at diamers than when one of the chief guests. Dr. Depaw is easy enough and fluent enough, but he seems to be curbed by the duties of the place. The Doctor has a great habit on these occasions of pounding the gavel for all he is worth. He is a strict disciplinarian in this respect, and, as a great orator himself, he values silence and attention while the speeches are being made. So the Doctor wields the gavel with the ferocity of a Harlem brewery man with his bung starter.

John & McElwee of the Appraiser's stores is only a sugar examiner, but he has roused the interest of Fresi-dent Cleveland, Secretary Fairchild, Collector Magone, and, in fact, the whole Treasury Department. It is sel-dom that so young a servant of the Government has gained such notoriety. Mr. McMullen and the other hold. overs who have been turned out can trace their discom-fiture directly to McElwes. This is all due to the fact that McElwee told the truth concerning the alleged sugar frauds. It would appear that the truth was such a hidden quality among the old staff at the Appraiser's stores that McEiwee's veracity gave him very much more prominence than many Generals have got from heroic deeds. McRiwee is a young man with clear eyes a composed way, and pronounced decision in his conver-sation. He has a bright-eyed wife in Brooklyn, who honors him highly for flatly telling the truth, even though it has caused their little family heaps of trouble. Mrs. Daniel Magone, wife of the Collector of the Port.

York, is quite as sturdy a Democrat as her hus-She is a little lady, with very pleasant features, and has an interesting way in speaking of the national defeat of the party. She wants it understood that, ever though defeated, she will hold her head up high as one of the Democratic women of the country. She is not at all dismayed by the defeat, and is even now looking for ward to 1892 when she believes the Democratic party will be victorious. Mrs. Magone is now on a visit to Washington. It is her leavetsking of the capital before the inauguration of Gep. Harrison. The Hon. Abram Stevens Hewitt is averse to seeing his

name in the newspapers newadaya. He says he is out of political life, and wishes to occupy the modest place of political life, and wishes to occupy the modest place of the humblest citizen. But for all that he takes a great interest in the scheme for new buildings for the City Hall Park. He does not favor the present plan. He be-lieves firmly in the one suggested by him when in the Mayor's office, and says that it would not take up any where near the room that the present plan will demand. The Republicans are making great preparations to at

tend the inauguration. Nearly all of the moguls will take their chance of being jammed within an inch of their life in the crowds at Washington, and the work. ers of the party will be on hand too. Many of them have ordered new clothes for the occasion, and the New Yorkers will show the Hoosters and all the others the awell styles of Gotham. Johnny O'Brien will be there-not at all troubled by the disciplining given him by de-feated candidates in the recent State and city contest. Barney Biglin, in new yellow kid gloves, and Mike Dady. from Brooklyn, and Jake Hees and all the wheel horse appointed committees to juggle with sandwich preparers and cellar owners for refreshments for the occasion This trip will be very different from the trip to the Chicago Convention. It was noticed that when the Democrats went to St. Louis last summer, they went in cars loaded to the roof with champarne. The Repub licans who travelled to Chicago had pint flasks of fort They will have fine cigara, too, and pats defrie gras where they had cheap grub at Chicago. But above all they will go with enthusiastic hopes for the future, wherea nighty few of them were at all confident when Gen. Harrison was nominated.

Mr. W. A. Edwards has just had an experience which Mr. Edwards became aware of a slight tiching on the left side of his neck. Later on in the day a spot fus above his collar became inflamed, and within two days the whole of his left side was lame. Even Mr. Edwards's head became so sore that it was impossible for him to wear a hat with any comfort. He supposed at first that he had become inoculated at the barber shop. He went to a physician yesterday, and after an exhaustive examnation the doctor told him that his maindy was really very common one.

" It comes," the physician said, "from the arsenic in the starch in your collar. When men are shaved they very often suffer slight abrasions under the razor of the barber and the poison from the collar gets into the blood almos immediately. The result is always annoying and some times exceedingly serious. The effect is the same whether great many men have been frightened by such develop ments, and sometimes when they fall into the hands of ment, and sometimes when they are made to believe that unscrupulous physicians they are made to believe that they are the victims of all sorts of diseases. The cure is simple enough. Wear a lower collar and let your neck

alone for a day or two." The struggle to introduce Sunday night entertain ments in New York is still pursued with defermination by theatrical managers. Everybody is fully aware of the fact that there are thousands of people in New York who are ready and anxious to spend money for any en-tertainment that presents itself. It is not so difficult to fact, suffice it to say that Archbishop Corrigan find the people to spend the money as it is to find the show. Prof. Cromwell continues to crowd the Grand anything like a benefit or Sunday night concert of unusual excellence is assured of large receipts. The best night of the week for gambling houses is Sunday night field are the white-faced entertainments of the minstral troupes. They are not only given in New York, but in all cities where they visit. Even churchgoing people are taking kindly to them, though it is difficult to see exactly where the line is drawn.

In the Court of Common Pleas vesterday Mr. Prancis received in Nov. 1867, by a pile of lumber failing upon her while passing along the street. The city officials have reason to congratulate themselves at Mr. Wellman's marvellous success in having since the lst of ctober, defended cases of negligence involving over \$200,000, during which time only \$375 has been recov red. Less than one fifth of one per cent is a pretty

Police and Liquor Sellers,

looking over news in your very interesting paper of this morning my attention was attracted to an article which was headed "Paying for Police Protection." The statement which Mr. Staudt made about paying a onus of 23 per month to the police is undoubtedly cor

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While

rect, and I may say that the same state of affairs exists

reot, and I may say that the same state of affairs exists in every precinct in the city.

I will give you an idea of how this "blackmail" system to operated. Each Sergeant has so many blocks to look after, and some treated liquor dealer is assigned to collect the rent, as it is called, sometimes three of them do the collecting business. You are charged according to the amount of business you do, and they will not take anything less. If you keep open all night, you have to pay more than the person who closes up on time and if you fail to pay up, the first thing you know a special man drops in on Sunday and arrests you as a reminder, and will make a charge of exposure only, which does not amount to anything. In a few weeks, if you don't come to time, you are pulled again. This time you are charged with selling and held to answer. Finally, some friend on post will advise you for to see a certain man, and if you do so it is all right. When will this state of addits cease to exist? Yours respectfully, A Wife's Appeal to Her Husband. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My hus-

heartbroken. His name is Charles Henry James, and he is a carpenter by trade. I know that I am asking he is carpenier by trade. I show that I am asking for something that is not often done by newspapers but, perhaps, you will take such pity for me that you will take such pity for me that you will put a few lines in your generous paper begging him to come to me if he has but one shirt and one hand, as I have lost our daughter and i will do all I can to make him happy. I am sorry I cannot pay you for this as I have spent all I had.

40 Village street, Boaton, Mass.

Something Stronger Necessary. One of a group in a beer saloon-Ah, Robin-

son, how are you? Bring your chair up to this table and have something with us. Robinson (affably)—Well, I don't mind taking beer. First Speaker—Dumley is just going to begin a story. Robinson—Er—that so? Well, I'd better take whiskey. Missed Her Opportunity.

Disappointed daughter-Mamma, my efforts o get a divorce are not causing the least sensation. Mother-Yea Cicely, and it is too bad.
Disappointed daughter-Yes, maining, and if I had only seed John for herach of promise when I had a chance things would be so different how. An me!

A Sudden Move.

Young Mr. Porcine-Didn't young Mr. Wamath. Miss Breezy, board here not long since?
Miss Breezy—Yea, but he left some little time ago. We all liked him so much. He was such a gentleman—so quiet and refined in his tastes—but he jumped his board two months ago, and we haven't seen him since.

Christian Science Undergoing a Test. From the Philadelphia Record.

A indy disciple of Christian Science, living at sharon, a few days ago worked berself into such a high state of mental excitement that she has since taked of nothing but coming purification, elevation, and other such at

THE NATION'S FORESTS.

Their Care and Preservation a Matter of

From the Garden and Foryt

Serious Buty.

Prom the Garden and Forst.

The first step in the effort is provide for the conservation of the forests on the national domain should be the withdrawai from sale of all forest lands belonging to the nation. It will not be necessary to preserve and maintain all these forests permanently, but the extent of forest iteration with will be lequired by a practical plan of forest preservation and management for our Western mountain regions cannot be at once precisely determined. A thorough examination of these regions, and of the agricultural country depending upon them for its water supply, will be necessary, in order to show what forests must be retained, and what tracts of timber can be put upon the market without, injury to the important interests involved. Until such an examination has been made, none of the forest lands now delonging to the United States should be sold.

The second step should be to commit to the United States army the care and guardianship of the forests belonging to the nation. There is in time of peace no other work of national defence or protection so important as this which the army can perform, and it is plain that under existing conditions the forests on the national domain will not be—indeed cannot be—adequately quarded and projected by any other means. The measures which have been tried, including those now in operation, or nominally in operation, have proved almost entirely ineffective. The forests on the public lands are pillaged by settlers, and by the employees of railroad and mining companies, without scruple or limit. Other instruments will have to be employed if the forests are to be preserved. Their complete and final dedestruction, with that of the soil which sustains them is, under the present system, or want of system, only a question of time, and of a very short time.

The officers of the United States army are educated by the nation for its service, and they constitute a body of men not equalled by any other in our country in their equipment for the army, and public domain.

This brings us to consider the third step.

This should be the appointment by the Presi-

This brings us to consider the third step. This should be the appointment by the President of a Commission to make a thorough examination of the condition of the forests belonging to the nation and of their relation to the agricultural interests of the regions through which the streams flow which have their sources in these forests, and to report, with the facts observed, a comprehensive plan for the preservation and management of the public forests, including a system for the training by the Government of a sufficient number of foresters for the national forest service.

The Commission should determine what portions of the existing forests on the public domain should be permanently preserved, and in what manner the remainder should be disposed of. The national forests can be so managed that they will be perpetually reproduced, and will yield forever an abundant surply of timber for the inhabitants of the adjacent country, and a revenue which will more than sustain the cost of the forest service. A national school of forestry should be established at a suitable place in one of the great mountain forests on the public lands, and its equipment should be as thorough and adequate for its purpose as that of the National Military Academy at West Point.

SENSIBLE MRS. CLEVELAND.

She has Followed her Inclinations as to From the Providence Journal

American women are a law unto themselves in the fashion of dress and of entertainment. But the example of the mistress of the White House, nevertheless, has its influence in more ways than one. Mrs. Cleveland's tollets have been every minutely described. She has never been every minutely described. She has never worn decollete gowns, though half the women at the evening receptions have, and some of their gowns have been shockingly low. The President's wife, with her innate modesty, wears the pointed, or square-neck, and never low, but simply revealing the well-rounded throat. From the long glove to the short sleeve a finger's length of the arm is exposed when her gown has short sleeves. There can be no affectation, and but one reason for Mrs. Cleveland not wearing the low-out waist; and this is her own feeling about baring her pretty shoulders after the manner of so many women, it is not because she is mistress of the White House, either. Some of her predecessors, women twice her years, wore the decollete gown. Shoulders after the manner of so many women, it is not because she is mistress of the White House, either. Some of her predecessors, women twice her years, wore the decollete gown. Shoulders after the manner of so many women, it is not because she is mistress of the White House, either. Some of her predecessors, women twice her years, wore the decollete gown. Shoulders after the manner of so many women, it is not because she is mistress of the White House, either. Some of her predecessors, women twice her years, wore the decollete gown. Shoulders after the manner of so many women, it is not because she is mistress of the White House, either, Some of her predecessors, women twice her years, wore the decollete gown. Shoulders after the manner of so many women, it is not because she is mistress of the White House, either, Shoulders after the manner of so many women, it is not because she is mistress of the White House, either the manner of so many women, it is not because she is mistress of the White House, American women are a law unto themselve ent Cabinet. The luncheon parties given by Mrs. Cleveland to ladies have been without the wineglass. Neither Miss Cleveland nor Mrs. Cleveland has ever served wine or punch at a luncheon. But in the Cabinet circle, and at the very few other houses where they have been guests at luncheon, wine has been the rule.

At the first State dinner given to the diplomatic corps after her marriage, Mrs. Cleveland's cold water gave no offence to her foreign guests. On the contrary, many of them, in talking it over afterward, commended her as a woman of courage and tact. They said she had the courage to drink har cold water, the solitary example at the table. But her modest, delicate manner of doing it won general respect and admiration. The influence of the President's wife in this direction may not be widespread, but it is quite certain it that has braced up more than one official family who were averse to the use of wines, but without such example would not have the courage to entertain on the cold-water plan.

Food That May be Taken With the Fingers

From the Washington Fost.

At an official dinner a few nights ago a distinguished society belie from New York, one of McAllister's four hundred, was observed to handle the wing of a chicken with her fingers, and afterward daintly nibbled a "drumstick" the same way without the use of kuffe or fork. Some of the Cabinet and Administration ladies, only one of whom belongs to the four hundred, marvelled at this and though it showed "lack of breeding." The one authority, Mrs. Whiteled and the the action of the young

only one of whom belongs to the four hundred, marvelled at this and thought it showed "lack of breeding." The one authority, Mrs. Whitney, remarked that the action of the young lady was in perfectly good form.

The list of things that can be eaten from the fingers is on the increase. It includes all bread, toast, tarts, and small cakes, celery and asparagus, when served whole, as it should be, either hot or cold; lettuce, which must be crumpled in the fingers and dipped in salt or sauce; clives, to which a fork should never be put any more than a knife should be used on raw cysters; strawberries, when served with the stems on, as they should be, are touched to pulverized sugar; cheese in all forms except Brie or licquefort or Cumbefort, and fruit of all kinds, except preserves and melons. The latter should be eaten with a spoon or fork. In the use of the flip*"s greater indulgence is being shown, ap fou cannot, if you are well bred, make p' very bad mistake in this direction, espec y when the flinger bowl stands by you and 'papkin is handy.

From the Kingston Freeman.

Nineteen years ago this month a woman residing here accidentally pushed a needle into her breast. She had been sewing on fine mualin, and she pushed the point of the needle through the lapel of her basque while she inquired into the cause of a quarrel between two children who were playing near by. In a paroxysm of tears the younger child threw horself into the arms of the lady, and as she did so the needle was rushed so far out of sight that only the eye was visible. A quick movement to rescue it resulted in an entire disappearance of the fine bit of steel. No inconvenience was experienced and the incident was entirely forgotten.

A few evenings ago the woman who had carried the needle about her for so many years was awakened out of a sound sleep by a peculiar pricking sensation in the throat. Hising up in bed she began to cough. The pricking became more severe, but the sharp substance appeared to be rising in her throat. Thrusting her fingers down as far as possible she caught hold of an object and drew it out. It was the needle that had been journeying about under the surface for nineteen years.

How They Made It Right with Sitks Dick. From the Alaska Pres Press.

the surface for nineteen years

A big potlatch and dance was given at Aul A big potlatch and dance was given at Auk village this week for the purpose of smoothing over the cutting affair between Sirka Dick and a number of Auks, which happened in a drunken row on Christmas. Sirka Dick came out of the affair with his nose and face carved into the semblance of a quartered cranberry rise, and, as he considered himself formerly quite handseno and was quite a dude, he made a demand of eighty blankets as remuneration for his disfigurement. This number of blankets was paid over to him, and the impressive ceremony ended with a dance.

POREIGN NOTES OF REAL INTEREST

All the slow-going British ganboats on foreign service are to be brought home and devoted to coast defences and their former duties assigned to new ressels of great-

The production of the coca plant in South America is so enormous that one-sightleth part of it would be sufficient to swamp the markets of the outside world. Almost all of it is consumed in South America. How the prices for musical performances have risen during the last sixty years can be seen from a comparison of Patti's \$700 for performing once in London this season and Mms. Pasta's 200 france for a private musical spirate immediate.

sical entertainment in Paris in 1890. The admirers of the late Frank Holl, who desired to put a memorial tablet in the crypt of St. Paul's Cat dral, have brought to public light the fact that the fee for allowing the tablet to be put there is 200 guineas. The returns for 1888 show that France imported manu-

factures to the value of \$45,000,000 france, against \$46. 00,000 france in 1887, and experted 1,858,000,000 france worth of experts against 1,677,000,000 the year before. At a typewriting contest in London a month ago At a typewriting contest in London a month ago there were 126 entries and nearly all appeared. The first prize was for seventy-nine words a minute, twenty or thirty words less than have been achieved in this country.

A London cabman was arrested for excessive crusity to his horse by whipping. Upon consenting to give avidence against the cabowner from whom he hired the horse, he himself was discharged and the owner will

sent to prison for a month. Prince Bismarck has been a most prefitable dealer in wood, which his estates formed in wast abundance on account of the special rates granted to him by the railroads. The other German woodcutters have at last struck against this favoritism, and the Prince will now

have to compete on equal terms.

Here is a new story of Hans Von Bulow. An old sequaintance whom Von Bulow wanted to drop met him after a long absence, saying: "How do you do! I bea, though, that you don't remember my name." You've won that bet," replied Von Bulow, and turned on his heel. Epicures with whom Chartreuse is a favorite liqueus should consider the advice of a monk given recently to a visitor: "You want to drink good Chartreuse? I will give you the recipe—Two-thirds reliew and one-third green in the same glass. You will thank me for the hink." The holy city of Tunis, Kairwan, can now be entered by Christians, and its mosques can be visited. The great mosque has 565 columns of marble of every conceivable color and of every variety of architecture. and is, perhaps, the next in beauty to the great mesque

in Cordova.

The new Paris hats are to have crowns so low as to be hardly perceptible from the front view. It is thought also that since the bustle has disappeared from the

seen at the back.

A Frenchman, M. de Pressensa, has published a book on England and Ireland from the Union up to the pres-ent time, in which he states that "though he began his work with a decided bias in favor of English supremany in Ireland, when he ended he was entirely converted to ome rule as defined by Mr. Gladstone and accepted by A new remedy for skin diseases, says the Hou

a continual bath the patient eating, drinking and sleeping there until cured. One patient has been kept in such a bath for 385 days. He is tied up always at night to prevent him from slipping so as to be drowned. The paims and soles become much shrivelled, but the rest of the skin is unchanged. The water is kept at 98°.
The imitation of Western civilization by the Japanese
has led them to regard Sunday, which in Japan has
hitherto been decidedly continental in its character, as a day of rest. This began with the closing of the Government establishments on Sunday. The Tokio cliisens followed this example, and the closing spread from city to village, and now on a fine Sunday business is nearly

suspended and the places of popular resort are crowded.

A Best Man asked at the conclusion of a marriage service in South Kensington what fees were due, and received this statement: Vicar, £4 4s.; chancel fee, £1 ia : clerk and sacristan, £1 is : organist, £22a; blower, os.; red cloth £1 11s.; total £10 4s. And the vicas was not present at that. The Best Man refused to pay it, and inquiry revealed the decision of a case in 1888 which inquiry revealed the decision of a case in 1885 which held that a fee of ten shillings to the rector and three

shillings to the clerk was unreasonably high.

The most serious blow ever struck at fox hunting has been attempted by twenty six farmers in Essex and Hertordshire. Mr. Gosling was master of hounds, and these twenty aix farmers told him not to hunt on their land,

dener. They charge that the Bishop has kept lighted candles on the holy table during the commun-ion service; he has mixed water with the wine used in the sacrament; he has turned his back to the people during the prayer of consecration; he has made the sign of the cross in the air; he has elevated the challes above his head; he has allowed a hymn called "Agnas" to be sung after the consecration, and he has stood at the west side of the table. Every one of these alleged

SUNBEAMS.

offences has already been legally condemned.

141

-A negro boy near Camden, S. C., lost a dollar that belonged to his mother. He felt so badly about it that he began crying bitterly, and did not step for twenty four hours, and then he died from exhaustion. -The mild weather of December and the first half of this month had its effects on the maples of New England. In Maine and Vermont and other see tions trees yielded a good flow of san and sugar was made in midwinter, a very unusual occurrence.

—Frank Sargeant, skating on Lake Mas-

coma, N. H., broke through the ica. John Greeley went to his aid with a plank, and Sargeant grabbed it. Will Aidrich came to the aid of Greeley, and while they were pulling Sargeant out the ice broke again and all three went down into the water. Then Mary B. Greeley ran the young men out safely.

-Walking sticks are now being made that are useful as well as ornamental. From one a silk un-brella can be drawn and sorswed to the cane; another has a receptacle for mickels and centa, and is convenient for those who ride on atreet and other city cars and cross ferries; another contains a measure for the height of horses, and has a spirit-level attachment; and still another has a good little watch set in the crystal b -If the Missionary Review Is correct, the

3,000,000 converts in the foreign mission fields are setting a good example to the many millions of Christians at home, for these converts have sent out 80,000 mis sionaries, or one out of every 100, while their more for-tunately born brethren send but one in 5,000. The conand lay helpers, and prove helpful to the regular mis sionary force sent from England and this country.

-Three years ago John Wright of Pike county, Ga., lost his sight, and the oculists that he con-sulted agreed that there was no possibility of his ever seeing again. The other day as Mr. Wright sat on the porch in the sunlight his eyes began to itch violently. He rubbed them, and when he took away his fingers he was conscious that he could distinguish objects d During the day his power of vision increase last account the old gentleman was in a fair way to see as well as over.

-The London Mode of Fushion says that the Empress of Japan is at the head of a powerful move-ment for bettering the condition of the women of that country. She has established a college for women at Tokio, under the management of a committee of European and American women. The standard of sducait is hoped that this college will prove a valuable aid in it is noped that the college was prove valuation and in raising the women of Japan to a higher level. In one of the London hospitals there are now three Japanese ladies who are going through their training as nurses, with the intention of returning to their own country when qualified and teaching their country women.

-A Washington correspondent, evidently an admirer of Mrs. Gereland—and who is not !—says some pleasant things about her influence and szample. In the matter of dress "she has been an example to the In the matter or oress were has been an example to the women of America." Though many women high in social rank have were low-necked gowns. Mrs. Cleveland. "with her innate modesty, wears the pointed er square cut neck, and never low, but simply revealing the well-rounded throat. From the long give to the sourt space a finger's length of the arm is exposed when her given has short sleeves. There can be no which her gown has short access. There is affectation and but one reason for Mrs. Cleve wearing the low-cut waist, and this t about baring her pretty shoulders after the many women."